

milk supplies, with apparently a degree of certainty of success. It is backed by the Canadian Public Health Association, which has assembled facts based on the experience of more than 2,000 health officers from coast to coast.

Some of us who were in the early fight for pure milk and the pasteurization of all market milk except "Certified," find it somewhat hard to understand the attitude in such an enlightened country as England, in spite of the fact that it has acknowledged leaders in medicine, preventive medicine, bacteriology, and public health.

REFERENCES

1. *Brit. M. J.*, Feb. 5, 1938.
2. *Lancet*, Feb. 5, 1938.
3. *Lancet*, 1933, pp. 429 and 485.
4. *Quart. Bull.*, Health Organization of the League of Nations, 1937.
5. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1937.
6. *Milk Policy*, H.M.S.O., 1937 (B.M.J.).
7. *Canad. Pub. Health J.*, Feb., 1938.

THE KING OF ENGLAND RECOGNIZES PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

NEWS comes from England that the King has appointed 6 practitioners of preventive medicine to be honorary physicians to him. The official announcement says that the recipients of this distinction will be drawn "from the members of the medical profession engaged in public health work, both in central and local government." The appointments are made for 3 years.

*The Lancet*¹ voices the gratification felt over these appointments, and points out that from now on the leaders of preventive medicine in England will have the same royal recognition as has for a long time been extended to clinical consultants and senior medical officers in His Majesty's Forces. For a long time it has been felt that the men who have built up the health administration which has been widely copied by other countries, and certainly stands at the top, have been overlooked when honors were accorded. *The Lancet* tenders its congratulations not only to those who have been honored by the King but to the public health services as a whole.

In this country we feel sure that we are safe in expressing sincere gratification over this action of the King. The great public health movement began in England, and we are indebted to that country for many of the best things which characterize our practices in this country.

REFERENCE

1. *Lancet*, Dec. 18, 1937, p. 1441.